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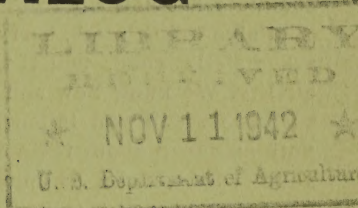
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SHELBY PLANT FARMS

SEASON OF 1942—1943

CATALOG



STRAWBERRY PLANTS

FRUIT TREES * GRAPE VINES

NUT TREES * SMALL FRUITS

GLADIOLUS BULBS

ROSES

HIGHEST QUALITY STOCK

AT LOWEST PRICES



**SHELBY PLANT FARMS,
MEMPHIS, TENN.**

TO OUR FRIENDS

We are listing in this little catalogue a rather complete list of fruit trees, nut trees, grape vines, gladiolus bulbs, roses, berry and other plants. They are strictly good, being well-grown and high in quality. We know how and will dig and pack them so as to reach you in perfect condition. There is nothing cheap about them except the price. Send us your order and let us convince you of our ability to serve you well.


WE GUARANTEE all of our stock to be healthy and true to name, and will replace any that prove to be otherwise. In no case, however, are we liable for any amount greater than that paid for the stock.

ATTACHED TO EACH SHIPMENT is the official certificate of the State Entomologist, certifying that the stock is free of harmful insects and diseases.

We begin shipping strawberry plants October 15 and continue until early May. Start shipping fruit trees and small fruit plants November 1 and continue until April 15.

If trees or vines are wanted for commercial orchards, ask for prices in 1,000 or 10,000 lots, stating varieties and sizes wanted.

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STRAWERRIES

Certified. State inspected. New ground grown. Free of disease. Roots moss wrapped.

BLAKEMORE. (Yellows-free Strain) Early. Heavy producer. Fine quality and highly colored berries. Excellent shipper. Good home and market berry. Berries light red in color, firm and attractive. One of the very best varieties.

MISSIONARY. Early, dark red in color. Good shipper. Will do well on most soils, but especially well on lighter and sandy soils.

KLONDYKE. Early. One of the leading shipping berries. Also a favorite for home use. Berries light red in color and firm.

AROMA. Late or mid-season. Berries light red in color, large, and quite attractive. Good for home use and market, being one of the leading shippers. Does best on the heavier soils.

KLONMORE. A new early variety bred by Louisiana Experiment Station. A cross between Klondyke and Blakemore. Much better quality than Klondyke, and 10 days earlier. Resistant to leaf spot and scotch. Excellent yielder.

DUNLAP. Medium size, dark red, good quality berry. Ripens medium early.

Prices on above varieties:

Collect for Express or Postage:

100	250	500	1,000	5,000	10,000
\$.75	\$1.10	\$1.50	\$2.50	\$12.00	\$24.00

Prices Prepaid:

100	250	500	1,000
\$.85	\$1.45	\$2.25	\$3.50

PREMIER. (Howard 17). Berry large and bright red. Excellent flavor and quality. Ripens early. Heavy yielder.

DORSETT. Early. Beautiful bright red berries. Extra good quality. Fine yielder. One of the greatest berries known, both for home use and market.

* **MORGAN.** A new, medium late variety. Has been tested from Florida to Ohio, and has shown up fine. Fruit large to very large, bright red in color, and ripens with no white tips. Firm and equal to Blakemore in shipping quality. Has an apricot flavor that is quite pleasing. Quality of fruit of the best. Has consistently sold at 50c to \$1.00 above Aroma. Because it blooms late it seldom suffers from frost damage. Has perfect flowers, pollinating itself perfectly.

STRAWERRIES

FAIRMORE. New variety, and was bred and developed by Dr. Darrow of U. S. Department of Agriculture. Very fine quality.

CATSKILL. Big, bright red berries. Excellent quality. Heavy yielder. Ripens midseason.

Prices on above varieties:

Collect for Express or Postage:

100	250	500	1,000	5,000
\$.85	\$1.25	\$1.75	\$3.00	\$14.50

Prices Prepaid:

100	250	500	1,000
\$1.00	\$1.75	\$2.50	\$4.25

GEM EVERBEARING. By far the best of the Everbearers. Quality of berry is good. High yielder. Ships well.

Price on Gem Everbearing:

Collect for Express or Postage:

100	250	500	1,000	5,000
\$1.00	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$5.00	\$24.00

Prices Prepaid:

100	250	500	1,000
\$1.15	\$2.50	\$3.75	\$7.00

HOW TO GROW STRAWBERRIES

Strawberries may be set any month during the year, but the best time is fall, winter, or early spring. In the South most of them are usually set between October and early April. However, there is much to be gained by setting during October, November and December.

The strawberry will grow well on almost any type of soil, provided it is well drained and fertile. In preparation for setting the plants the ground should be broken deep and thoroughly pulverized by harrowing. Lay off rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide with a rather deep furrow or trench. Put in the bottom of this furrow a good commercial fertilizer such as a 6-8-6, 4-8-4 or 4-8-6 at the rate of 500 to 1000 pounds per acre, or two to four pounds for each 100 feet of row space. Then bed back with two furrows. Get the fertilizer deep enough so that when the strawberry plants are set the roots will be at least two inches above the fertilizer.

Set strawberry plants from 18 to 24 inches apart in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide. Blakemore should be set 30 inches apart. Plants set during late winter or early spring will produce a few berries that season, but to get the best plants for producing a heavy crop the following season pinch off the few blooms that appear the first season. When set 18 inches apart in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide 7,800 plants will set an acre, and 6,300 if 24 inches apart. When set 30 inches apart 5,000 will set an acre.

Cultivate throughout spring, summer and into fall. Do not disturb the runners as they develop. Allow them to run over the row and take root wherever they will.

In late August or early September give an application of the same fertilizer recommended for use before setting. Scatter broadcast on top of the plants, covering the whole row and middle, and follow immediately with a broom or brush and sweep the fertilizer off the leaves. Apply when leaves are dry. Use 500 to 1,000 pounds per acre, or two to four pounds for each 100 feet of row space. Give another application of the same kind and amount of fertilizer in fall, October to early December, because it is during fall that buds are forming to produce berries the following season.

Boysenberries, Thornless Youngberries, Blackberries, Dewberries, and Raspberries

Boysenberry Variety—Regular.

Youngberry Variety—Acme Thornless.

Blackberry Varieties—Eldorado and McDonald.

Dewberry Variety—Lucretia.

Raspberry Varieties—Latham, Van Fleet and Cuthbert. (All red).

Prices on all of above as follows:

Collect For Express or Postage:

10	25	100	500	1,000
\$1.00	\$2.00	\$4.50	\$12.50	\$22.50

Prepaid Prices:

10	25	100	500	1,000
\$1.25	\$2.50	\$5.25	\$15.00	\$27.50

HOW TO GROW BOYSENBERRIES and YOUNGBERRIES

These berries are vigorous growers and should be set eight feet apart in rows eight feet wide, and a wire trellis provided on which to grow the vines. Use two or three wires for the trellis. They may also be grown on single posts or large stakes.

They will do well throughout the South, on almost any kind of soil that is reasonably fertile and well drained. Like dewberries and blackberries, they seem to reach their best development on a sandy soil with clay sub-soil, although growing and producing almost as well on all kinds of soil.

As soon as all berries are harvested cut out and burn all the old canes, as they are through when they bear one crop. The canes grow one year and produce berries the next. Cutting them out and burning as soon as they have finished bearing makes cultivation easier, and lessens the chance of disease and insect damage. Leave the new canes, but thin out the weak and broken ones, leaving 6 to 10 of the strongest to grow, for the following year's crop. Tie them to the trellis wire or posts or stakes, as this makes cultivation easier.

Fertilize the new plants as soon as the old ones are cut out in order to produce a vigorous growth of the new plants. Use 300 to 500 pounds per acre of a 4-8-4, 4-8-6 or 6-8-6 fertilizer per acre. Scatter along by the side of the plants and cultivate in.

HOW TO GROW BLACKBERRIES and DEWBERRIES

Blackberries grow best on heavy type soils that are well drained. Dewberries prefer slightly lighter soil than blackberries, although they will grow well on any soils where blackberries succeed. Select ground that was well cultivated the previous season so as to have as little trouble with weeds and grass as possible. A few weeks before setting, break the ground broadcast good and deep, then lay off rows 5 to 8 feet apart and set the plants 3 to 4 feet apart in the rows. Some set dewberries 5 feet apart in rows five feet wide, using the stake method of training. For blackberries the trellis method is best. Put one post for each two or three plants and put two to four wires on these posts for the blackberries to climb on.

As soon as the crop is harvested, cut out the old canes, allowing the new ones to remain and cultivate and fertilize throughout summer and fall. Blackberries should be pruned three times a year. First, in late spring pinch back the new shoots when they are 2 to 2½ feet high. This promotes growth of stocky canes instead of long, straggling ones. Second, cut out canes entirely that bore the recently harvested crop, and thin out the new shoots so they will be 8 to 10 inches apart. Third, during winter cut out any dead or weak canes, and of those remaining cut back to 15 to 20 inches in length.

HOW TO GROW RASPBERRIES

Set plants three feet apart in rows seven feet wide. This will require 2100 plants to set an acre. Many set two plants in each hill as this method usually gives almost double the yield as where only one plant is set to the hill.

Set any time from fall to early spring. Cultivate from early spring until fall, just enough to keep down weeds and grass. Where one has only a few plants in the home garden a heavy mulch of straw or hay will keep down weeds and grass, conserve moisture, and make success more certain with this berry.

As soon as fruit is all picked cut out canes and burn as these will die anyway and never produce any more fruit. Cultivate new shoots just as was done when first set out.

GRAPES

Varieties — Concord, Delaware, White Niagara Moore's Early, Campbell's Early, Fredonia, Ives.

3	10	25	100
\$.50	\$1.60	\$2.75	\$11.00

SCUPPERNONGS

White or Black Varieties. Large berries. Juicy and excellent flavor. Every Southern home should have a few of these, as they are delicious and ripen in late summer and fall when other fruits are not so abundant.

Prices on Scuppernongs:

1	10	25	100
\$.50	\$4.50	\$10.00	\$37.00

GLADIOLUS BULBS

Right size to produce blooms for several years. Grown by the best bulb experts in this country. We have four varieties as follows:

Picardy—Pink flowered

Lily White— White flowered

Berty Snow—Lavender flowered

Dr. F. E. Bennett—Red flowered

Prepaid Prices as follows:

12.....	\$.45	100.....	\$2.25
25.....	.75	500.....	10.50
50.....	1.35	1,000.....	19.50

Plant every two or three weeks from spring to mid-summer and have an abundance of these flowers from early summer until frost. We ship these bulbs from February 1 to June 1.

ROSES

Two years old. Number 1 stock. Field grown.
Fine in every respect.

VARIETIES:

RED

Red Radiance	American Beauty
Crusader	Etoile de Hollande
Francis Scott Key	Sensation
E. G. Hill	Daily Mail

PINK

Paul Neyron	Pink Radiance
Briarcliff	Columbia
Editor McFarland	Edith Nellie Perkins
Killarney	Los Angeles

YELLOW

Sunburst	Luxembourg
Golden Dawn	Betty Grace Clark
Independence Day	Joanna Hill
Mrs. E. P. Thom	Roslyn

WHITE

White Killarney	Caledonia
Edel	Frau Karl Druschki

CLIMBING VARIETIES

Paul's Scarlet	Red Radiance
Francis Scott King	Pink Radiance
Marechal Neil	Talisman

Prices on Roses, Prepaid:

3 plants.....	\$1.00	25 plants.....	\$7.25
5 plants.....	1.50	50 plants.....	13.50
10 plants.....	3.00	100 plants.....	26.00

APPLES

The following varieties have proven their merit over a long period of time, and will please, whether planted in home or commercial orchard.

SUMMER APPLES

RED JUNE. Dark red color. Flesh tender, with a mild sub-acid flavor. Highly productive and an excellent eating apple.

EARLY HARVEST. Pale yellow color. A rich sprightly flavor. Fine for home use or market.

HORSE. Yellow color. Slightly acid and good. Popular for cooking and drying, and a most excellent cider apple.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. Light yellow color. Smooth waxen surface. Flesh white. Excellent quality for an early apple. Good keeper and shipper. Tree somewhat dwarfish in growth.

FALL AND WINTER APPLES

BLACK BEN DAVIS (Gano). Solid deep red color. The very best of the Ben Davis type, being far superior to any of the other kindred sorts. Large apple. Trees vigorous and productive. A profitable market apple.

FALL AND WINTER APPLES, continued

DELICIOUS. Dark red color, blending to a golden yellow at blossom end. One of the choicest apples known, whether for home use or market.

YELLOW DELICIOUS. One of the finest apples in existence. Well suited to the South. Bears at very young age. Be sure to plant some of this variety.

GRIMES GOLDEN. Rich golden yellow color. Flesh tender. Mild sub-acid. Tree hardy and vigorous. Early and prolific bearer.

ROME BEAUTY. Color is yellow, striped with red. Fruit tender, juicy, and of fine flavor.

STAYMAN WINESAP. Dark rich red, indistinctly striped. Fruit fine-grained, rich, juicy, tender, and of highest quality. Tree quite productive and a strong grower.

YORK IMPERIAL. Greenish yellow, nearly covered with bright red. Large, tender and juicy. Heavy bearer and an excellent keeper.

PRICES ON APPLES

	3	10	25	100
18-24 inches.....	\$.65	\$1.60	\$3.75	\$11.00
2-3 feet .....	.75	1.85	4.00	12.00
3-4 feet .....	.85	2.35	4.50	13.50
4-5 feet .....	.95	2.60	5.50	15.00

PEACHES

The peach varieties listed herewith are the leaders and will prove quite satisfactory if given a fair show. They are listed in order of ripening, from early to late.

VERY EARLY PEACHES

MAYFLOWER. Semi-cling. Earliest peach known. Blooms late and therefore seldom damaged by frost. Fruit medium size, bright red color, tender and juicy.

SECOND EARLY PEACHES

ARP BEAUTY. Semi-cling. Yellowish red color. Good quality and flavor. Tree vigorous and quite productive.

EARLY ROSE. Semi-cling. Brilliant red color. Flesh tender and of best quality. Tree vigorous, hardy and an early bearer. Fine for home use and market.

GREENSBORO. Semi-cling. Light and dark red, shaded yellow, which makes it beautiful.

RED BIRD. Cling. Deep red all over. Flesh firm. A fine shipper. Large fruit.

EARLY SUMMER PEACHES

CARMAN. Semi-cling. Yellowish white, dotted and flushed with red. Good quality and flavor. Fruits heavily. Bears young.

HILEY. (Early Belle). Free. Dotted pink on under side and brilliant red next to sun. Quality surpassed by few if any other varieties. Excellent for home use or shipping.

MIDSUMMER PEACHES

BELLE OF GEORGIA. Free. Skin faint pink, rich red in sun. Highest quality. Fruit very large.

CHINESE CLING. Cling. Creamy white, with beautiful blush. Large size and excellent quality.

ELBERTA. Free. Skin reddish yellow, faintly striped with dull red. Flesh yellow. Excellent shipper.

INDIAN. Cling. Dingy red with red veins. Flesh dull red.

J. H. HALE. Free. Skin yellow with glowing red on upper side. Very little fuzz. Flesh yellow. Seems to do best on red clay land.

PRICES ON PEACHES

	3	10	25	100
18-24 inches	\$.55	\$1.60	\$3.25	\$10.00
2-3 feet .....	.60	1.85	3.50	12.00
3-4 feet .....	.75	2.25	4.75	18.00
4-5 feet .....	.85	3.00	5.50	24.00

PEARS

The varieties which we list are the leaders.

BARTLETT. Yellow. Flesh white. Sweet. Very juicy. One of the best eating pears in cultivation.

GARBER. Ripens between Bartlett and Keiffer. Good quality and grows well almost everywhere.

KEIFFER. Fruit large, dotted yellow, with dull crimson where sun hits it. Especially fine for preserving and canning.

SECKLE. Small but very sweet and fine quality. A heavy bearer.

PRICES ON PEARS:

	3	10	25	100
18-24 inches	\$.85	\$2.50	\$5.00	\$17.00
2-3 feet	1.00	3.00	6.50	22.50
3-4 feet	1.25	4.00	9.00	32.50
4-5 feet	1.75	5.75	12.50	39.00

PLUMS

ABUNDANCE. Bright yellow fruit, almost covered with red. Flesh yellow.

BURBANK. Fruit yellow, overspread with red. Yellow flesh. Excellent quality.

RED JUNE. Deep red, almost purple when fully ripe. Very early and highly productive.

WICKSON. Light red fruit. Very large and of highest quality.

PRICES ON PLUMS

	3	10	25	100
2-3 feet	\$.90	\$3.00	\$7.00	\$22.00
3-4 feet	1.25	4.00	9.00	31.00
4-5 feet	1.75	5.00	12.00	40.00

CHERRIES

EARLY RICHMOND. Fruit a beautiful dark red. Good quality and one of the best varieties for South.

MONTMORENCY. A fine sour variety. This and Early Richmond best of the sour kinds, and do well in most of the South.

BLACK TARTARIAN. Blackish red color. Large, tender, sweet, and excellent quality sweet cherry.

BING. A quite large cherry and one of the very best of the sweet varieties.

PRICES ON CHERRIES

	1	3	10	25
18-24 inches	\$.75	\$1.50	\$5.00	\$11.25
2 feet .....	.90	2.40	7.50	17.50
3 feet	1.00	2.70	8.50	20.00
4 feet	1.15	3.15	10.00	24.00

FIGS

BROWN TURKEY. Brown color. Sweet. Excellent quality. Hardy tree and a heavy bearer. Bears second year.

CELESTIAL. Fruit very sweet and of highest quality. Prolific bearer, and hardiest of all figs.

BRUNSWICK. Very large fruit. Purple color.

	1	5	10	25
2-3 feet	\$.50	\$2.25	\$4.00	\$9.50
3-4 feet .....	.60	2.75	5.25	12.50

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS

TANE NASHI. Fruit very large, deep yellow, usually without seed. Excellent flavor. Tree of moderate size, never growing large like the wild persimmon. Starts bearing when two or three years old.

PRICES ON JAPANESE PERSIMMONS

	1	5	10	25
2-3 feet	\$.65	\$3.00	\$5.50	\$12.50
3-4 feet .....	.75	3.50	6.50	15.00

MULBERRY

HICKS EVERBEARING. A fine fruit to eat fresh. Excellent for chickens and hogs. Bears six to ten weeks. Good crop in four years. Prices same as for Figs.

PECANS

STUART. Large nuts. A heavy bearer and a good grower. Probably the best variety for home use. Also known as one of the best market varieties.

SCHLEY. Nuts very thin shelled. Meat of best flavor, and of highest quality.

TEXAS PROLIFIC. Thin shell, early and heavy bearer. Long and large nut. Fine quality kernel.

SUCCESS. One of the best varieties. Nut oblong in shape. Heavy and regular bearer.

PRICES ON PECANS

	1	5	10	25
2-3 feet	\$1.10	\$5.00	\$9.00	\$22.00
3-4 feet	1.30	6.00	11.00	26.25

Gentlemen:

☐ Express Prepaid ☐ Parcel Post Paid
☐ Express Not Prepaid (check proper square)

plants as follows:_____

Name _____

Post Office _____

Rural Route _____ Box No. _____

Express Office _____

State _____

